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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
09/829,684	04/10/2001	Steffen Hofacker	Mo-6019/LeA33,933	9248	
157 7:	590 04/26/2002				
BAYER CORPORATION			EXAMINER		
PATENT DEPARTMENT 100 BAYER ROAD			AHMED, SHEEBA		
PITTSBURGH	I, PA 15205		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			1773	4	
			DATE MAILED: 04/26/2002	DATE MAILED: 04/26/2002	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

				<u> </u>	
	•	Applicati n No.	Applicant(s)		
		09/829,684	HOFACKER ET AL.		
	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit		
		Sheeba Ahmed	1773		
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communication apor Reply	pears on the cover shee	with the correspondence address		
THE - Exte after - If the - If NO - Failu - Any	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. nsions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1. SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. a period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a replay period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period interest or reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statut reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of the provided patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	136(a). In no event, however, ma bly within the statutory minimum of will apply and will expire SIX (6) No. ce, cause the application to becom	thirty (30) days will be considered timely. ONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).		
1)[Responsive to communication(s) filed on	·			
2a) <u></u> ☐	This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ TI	his action is non-final.			
3)	Since this application is in condition for allow closed in accordance with the practice under				
_	ion of Claims				
	Claim(s) <u>1-14</u> is/are pending in the applicatio				
	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdra	wn from consideration.			
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Claim(s) is/are allowed.		•		
	Claim(s) <u>1-14</u> is/are rejected.				
· <u> </u>	Claim(s) is/are objected to.				
	Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	or election requirement.			
	on Papers	_4			
	The specification is objected to by the Examine		u tha Fireminan		
اسارات	The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acce				
11)□	Applicant may not request that any objection to the proposed drawing correction filed on				
11)	If approved, corrected drawings are required in re		disapproved by the Examiner.		
12) 🗆 -	The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	· -			
•	inder 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120	Nammor.			
	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreig	n priority under 35 H S (\$ 119(a)-(d) or (f)		
		in priority under 55 0.5.	7. g 119(a)-(u) 01 (1).		
a)ı		te have been received			
	 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 				
	3. Copies of the certified copies of the prior				
* S	application from the International Bu Gee the attached detailed Office action for a list	ureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).		
14) 🗌 A	cknowledgment is made of a claim for domest	ic priority under 35 U.S.	C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) .	
) \square The translation of the foreign language processors. Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domes:				
Attachmen		•			
2) 🔲 Notic	e of References Cited (PTO-892) e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) nation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) <u>2</u>	5) Notice	w Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)		

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

1. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 8 recites that the transparent plastic is "selected from the group *comprising* polyamide,polycarbonate and blends thereof....". Alternative expressions are permitted if they present no uncertainty with respect to the scope of the claims. One acceptable form of alternative expressions, which is commonly referred to as a Markush group, recites members as being "selected from the group *consisting* of....". Ex parte Markush , 1925 C.D. 126 (Comm'r pat. 1925). The Examiner recommends amending the above mentioned claim language to recite a proper Markush group.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

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2. Claims 1, 2, 4, 7-9, 11, and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Suzuki et al. (US 6,319,594 B1).

Suzuki et al. recite a film comprising a transparent substrate film, a transparent conductive layer containing zinc oxide (corresponding to the zinc-oxide layer of the claimed invention) and a low refractive hardcoat layer (corresponding to the abrasion-resistant outer layer of the claimed invention) (Column 2, lines 6-12). The transparent substrate film may be polyamide, polypropylene, polymethyl methacrylate, or polycarbonate (corresponding to the transparent plastic layer of the claimed invention and meeting the limitations of claim 8) (Column 2, lines 56-67). The transparent conductive layer comprises conductive fine particles such as zinc oxide embedded in a curing resin such as an organosilicon compound (hence the Examiner takes the position that the zinc oxide particles are inherently surface modified by the organosilicon compound which surrounds the zinc oxide particles). Examples of such organosilicon compounds include glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane (thus meeting the limitations of claims 4, 7, and 14)(Column 3, lines 4-65 and Column 4, lines 24-35). Example 1 shows that the low refractive hard coat layer may be formed by a SiO₂ sol (thus meeting the limitations of claims 2 and 9). All limitations of claims 1, 2, 4, 7-9, 11, and 14 are either disclosed or inherent in the above reference.

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

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(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. Claims 1, 5, 8, and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Kase et al. (US 5,925,453).

Kase et al. disclose a window film (corresponding to the plastic article of the claimed invention) comprising a transparent base film (corresponding to the transparent plastic of claim 8), an infrared absorbing layer containing ZnO (corresponding to the ZnO containing layer of the claimed invention) (Column 1, lines 44-48) and wherein the window film may be further provided with a protective layer (corresponding to the abrasion resistant layer of the claimed invention) for protecting the surface of the infrared absorbing layer (Column 3, lines 46-52). The infrared absorbing layer includes an infrared absorbing agent such as ZnO which is a particulate having an average particle diameter of 0.005 to 1 micrometer (equivalent to 5 to 1000 nm and hence meeting the limitations of claims 12) and a binder resin (Column 2, lines 34-60 and Column 3, lines 27-30). The transparent base film may be PE, PP, ABS resins, vinyl chloride resins, styrene resins, polycarbonate resins and polyamide resins (thus meeting the limitations of claim 8) (Column 3, lines 10-26). All limitations of claims 1, 5, 8, and 12 are disclosed in the above reference.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and

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the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 6 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kase et al. (US 5,925,453) in view of Oka et al. (US 5,747,152).

Kase et al., as discussed above in Paragraph No. 3, fail to disclose that the ZnO particles in the infrared absorbing layer are surface treated with glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane. However, Oka et al. disclose functional ultra fine particles such as ZnO that may be used for the purpose of imparting a screening property to a layer. The functional ultra fine particles may be subjected to a treatment with a silane coupling agent to render the surface hydrophobic which improves the affinity of the particles to the binder resin (Column 11-1, lines 55-67 and 1-35). Accordingly, the Examiner takes the position that it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to surface treat the ZnO particles disclosed by Kase et al. with a silane compound given that Oka et al. specifically teach that doing so renders the surface of the particle hydrophobic which improves the affinity of the particles to the binder resin. With regards to the specific silane (i.e., glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane), the Examiner takes the position that it would be obvious to use any silane given the expectation of equivalent results (as evidenced by Suzuki et al. (US. 6,319,594; Column 4, lines 22-39) which shows that amino and epoxy silanes such as glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane are equivalent structures).

5. Claims 3 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kase et al. (US 5,925,453) in view of Basil et al. (US 6,106,605).

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Kase et al., as discussed above in Paragraph No. 3, fail to disclose that the outer protective layer contains sol-gel materials. However, Basil et al. disclose protective coatings for transparent plastic materials (Column 1, lines 12-16) comprising of sols of alkoxides, which provide UV protection without comprising abrasion resistance of any underlying inorganic oxide layers (Column 1, lines 54-59). Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to use a protective, abrasion resistant coating that contains sol-gel materials given that Basil specifically teaches that such protective coatings provide UV protection without comprising abrasion resistance of any underlying inorganic oxide layers.

Conclusion

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sheeba Ahmed whose telephone number is (703)305-0594. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 8am-4pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Paul Thibodeau can be reached on (703)308-2367. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703)305-5408 for regular communications and (703)305-3599 for After Final communications.

Sheeba Ahmed April 23, 2002 Paul Thibodeau Supervisory Patent Examiner Technology Center 1700

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